

The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTIMER, EDITOR
LEIGHTON, PA.
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1877.

The number of failures in November at New York were about the same as in October, but the amount of liabilities, about two million dollars, are fortunately only one-half as much.

The War Department has issued orders for the departure of a number of troops—infantry, cavalry and artillery—to the Rio Grande. It is stated that these troops are sent to the border solely for the protection of the settlers on the frontier, and not because of any new complications with Mexico.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879, aggregate \$290,688,796. The estimates for the current fiscal year were \$299,611,671, but the amount appropriated by Congress was \$226,968,970, or \$72,642,701 less than the estimates.

At Pittsburg, on Saturday of last week, the following July rioters were sentenced: Daniel Moran and Alexander McAllister, for malicious mischief, each pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned six months in the work house; J. M. Green, for diverting a switch, \$1500 fine and 6 months in the Penitentiary. Thomas McCall, for striking Assistant Superintendent Watt, when the latter attempted to move the switch, \$1500 fine and imprisonment for one year. James Carter, for making incendiary threats, \$2000 fine and 22 months in the penitentiary. Matthew Marshall, for firing coke cars, \$5000 fine and 6 years and 10 months in the penitentiary.

The latest exposure of savings bank frauds is that of the New Rochelle, and the modus operandi, as described by the Tribune, cannot be more simple and direct in effecting the end aimed at. The secretary, it seems, had been systematically stealing the funds. His process consisted chiefly in putting into his own pockets the cash that was deposited, the only record of the deposits being in the pass books. This method of fraud, though not new in banking experience, is, nevertheless, one of the things that good management always guards against. Such doings cannot be carried on for a length of time unless the trustees are neglectful of their duties, since a comparison between the pass books and the ledger would at any time reveal it.

Eight thousand people have signed a petition to Congress, presented by the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of this State, asking for the enactment of a law under which the Government should lend \$500 to each individual settler on the public lands, taking a mortgage thereon on the land, also given to the settler. The Kansas Farmer expresses surprise at the discovery that there are so many "wild and visionary people" as to furnish eight thousand signatures to the petition. But there is no reason for surprise. It is better to sign a petition asking for a law, however impracticable and foolish, which is designed to help working men to obtain farms, than to enact a law which will practically rob working men of at least ten cents on the dollar, and there are a good many advocates of the latter kind of legislation.

When a man boasts that he "never bolted a ticket in his life," that he never voted for a man belonging to the opposite party for an office, and declares that he never will, other people are warranted in holding him to be a demagogue, or a knave, or a fool. But, says an exchange, Senator Patterson, who made this kind of a declaration before the Senate, a day or two ago, has had the misfortune to be proved a knave for other and more weighty reasons. While he is a very prominent figure in the Senate, determining the rights of other men to a seat there, a committee of the Legislature of his own State is proclaiming him a knave, elected to his high office by the grossest kind of personal bribery and corruption. There does not seem to be any question of the truth of the charges made against him, for they are reasonable, and supported by a great mass of testimony, largely gathered from his followers and adherents. If the Senate could for a few days, rise above party spirit, or sink below it like Patterson, there might still be some uncertainty about Butler's admission, but none about Patterson's expulsion.

Says a correspondent of the Scranton Daily Republican, speaking of the able sermon of Rev. Dr. Logan, of the First Presbyterian Church, of that city, on Thanksgiving Day:

Dr. Logan in his able sermon on Thanksgiving day, struck the key note of our trouble when he said "we have good laws, but they are not executed." This is just what we have claimed for the past three years. That our moneyed men and moneyed institutions settle in open violation of all law, both human and divine, without check, bring about total destruction of public faith. It seems as though the most of the clergy have forgotten the sacredness of God's law, and gone to prescribe to cover up the iniquities of law breakers, trying to make people believe we were never so prosperous as we are at present, when say some man knows that one-half of our people are suffering for the necessities of life brought about by capitalists, who take advantage of people's necessities contrary to every recognized right. We shall not deny Rev. Van Selsick's assertions that the "donations to churches" are larger than ever, but will give as a reason that evildoers know that large contributions to the church will have a tendency to keep the culprit from turning his batteries upon them, and whose fire they could not stand. Thanks to Dr. Logan for his fearless and manly stand against the lawbreakers. We need be could be heard through the torch and the light of the land until every evildoer was brought to repentance or driven from the land. "Alas, that we would know that the heavens so curse" is the wisest report of their sin by doing righteousness and atone for their iniquities by showing mercy to the poor.

The President's Message.

On Monday last President Hayes sent his first annual Message to Congress, of which the following is a brief synopsis: the Message opens with a full discussion of the results of his "discontinuance of the use of the army for the purpose of upholding local government" in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina. Under the circumstances he deemed that course not only a constitutional duty and requirement, but a much needed measure for the restoration of local self government and the promotion of national harmony. As to the results of his action, he says: "There has been a general re-establishment of order and of the orderly administration of justice; instances of remaining lawlessness have become rare occurrences; political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared; useful industries have been resumed; public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened; and the encouraging benefits of a revival of commerce between the sections of the country lately embroiled in civil war are fully enjoyed." Upon these results he thinks the country is to be congratulated, and to this, we have no doubt, a large majority of his fellow citizens will say Amen! He has no apprehensions or misgivings, his explanation is frank and manly, and he has a convincing faith that time will furnish ample vindication of his course. That part of the Message which discusses the Southern question is followed by an earnest appeal to Congress, to the Legislatures, Executive and Courts of the States for protection and help in every just form to the enfranchised colored people—that object "is very dear to his heart."

Then comes the discussion of resumption and of the currency and finance, as related to the proposed silver dollar coinage. The President favors such a policy and measures only will lead to the resumption of specie payments, and thus place our internal trade and foreign commerce in harmony with the system of exchanges based upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world. The policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means, and no legislation is deemed wise that discharges the importance of that would retard the attainment of that result. Waiting in the hope of a sudden change in the mode of relieving existing trouble, would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbance of values, and possibly end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster to both Government and people. The industrious masses, whether skilled or unskilled as to their occupations, should be compensated in money which is in itself fixed in its exchangeable value. This is most certainly secured by an attempt to make the \$123-grain silver dollar circulate as an equivalent for a gold dollar, the Message suggests the impracticability of giving commercial equality to the two metals, in view of the fluctuations in the price of silver. The President holds that such equality of commercial value, and a limitation of the amount for which the proposed silver dollar shall be a legal tender, are essential conditions for keeping in circulation and gold dollars in circulation at the same time. "Without these conditions" the President fears "that only mischief and misfortune would flow from the coinage of silver dollars with the quality of unlimited legal tender." Any expectation of temporary relief from an issue of silver coinage to pass as a legal tender, at a rate materially above its commercial value, the President regards as "a delusion." For several reasons, set forth with great clearness and force, he believes that any legislation looking to the payment of either the interest or principal of the Government bonds in the proposed silver coinage, would not only be a breach of faith by the Government, but a serious loss in money, as it must inevitably prevent the progress of funding the debt at lower rates of interest. Adherence to good faith, and the payment of interest and principal in gold and silver coin recognized as such, is the negotiation of the bonds, will enable the Government to effect a still further saving of \$20,000,000 a year in interest, and an aggregate of \$300,000,000 before the debt finally matures. It is suggested to Congress that, in any legislation it adopts for the coinage of a silver dollar, said legislation should limit its legal tender function, should equalize its commercial value with that of the gold dollar, and should expressly exempt the public debt and interest from payment in any coin of less commercial value than that of the present gold coinage of the country. This means that Congress need not expect the President's approval to the Bland bill in any form in which that notorious measure can be put. "Wavering of purpose" and "unsteadiness of methods" about the resumption of specie payments, which means Ewing's bill, and the attempt to force the silver coin falsely called "the dollar of the fathers," are things that are to receive no countenance from the President of the United States.

The next subject in order and in importance is that relating to the reform of the civil service, and to its enfranchisement from Congressional interference. In this, as well as in regard to the currency, and Southern reform, the President's address is devoted to the policy announced in his letter of acceptance and in his inaugural address; and he believes that he is in accord with the people on the subject. It is his purpose to adhere to the plan of the Constitution in the matter, which invests the President with the power of selection and gives to the Senate the power to consent or reject. This he regards as a wise distribution of powers, and he quietly reminds Senators in an incidental way that they can exercise their duties as "disinterested and impartial judges" of the fitness of his selections, all the better if they have no hand in pressing their friends and favorites upon him beforehand. This little touch of humor and satire is managed with rare and delicate skill. He also reminds Congress that the Civil Service Commission has still a legal existence, and is at work, although there is no appropriation to pay its expenses, and it is for an appropriation.

Our foreign relations are all in such amicable condition that no remark upon that part of the Message is required here, except to say that the President hopes the best from Mexico, notwithstanding the border bickerings, and that he would like to have some legislative help about the Venezuelan claims. Then follow references to the depression in trade; the desirability of extending the foreign markets for our products; and the national finances, which are in good condition and will be better if there is no anti-resumption and legal-tender silver dollar legislation. The Message here suggests rather than recommends a customs duty of ten cents a pound on tea and two cents a pound on coffee to increase the Treasury receipts, and to enable Congress to take off all the remaining Internal Revenue taxes, except those on spirits and malt liquors and tobacco. The President is a little astray about this, and had better "let well enough alone."

The remaining topics of the Message are mainly routine matters relating to the Department Reports (Army, Navy, Post-office, Interior, Justice and Agriculture) and to an appeal in behalf of justice to the Indians; and another appeal in behalf of that inter-

esting but expensive appendage to the Government, the District of Columbia, that consumes so much and produces so little, which has such an undue proportion of unproductive inhabitants, and which is, therefore, nearly always in need of large pecuniary aid from the Treasury of the United States.

By the monthly report of the public debt for November we learn that the debt was decreased during the month \$1,223,634 63. The total principal of the debt now outstanding is \$2,198,528,811 28, on which there is due and unpaid of interest \$31,644,767 18, giving a total of principal and interest of \$2,230,174,678 16. There was at the same time cash in the Treasury, of coin, \$135,980,214 43, of currency \$9,896,007, currency held for redemption of fractional currency, \$8,816,306 39, exclusive of \$36,855,090 of special deposits for redemption of certificates, making the total of cash in the Treasury \$188,647,615 82, less estimated amount due military establishments for which no appropriations have been made, \$4,500,000, reducing the total debt, less cash in the Treasury on Nov. 1, 1877, to \$2,047,350,700 57. Debt less amount in Treasury Dec. 1, 1877, \$2,045,027,635 94, showing a decrease during the past month of \$1,223,634 63. Decrease of debt since June 30, 1877, \$14,131,137 32. Bonds issued to Pacific railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, \$64,628,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, \$1,615,567 89; interest paid by the United States, \$55,957,629 14; interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc., \$8,975,433 32; balance of interest paid by United States, \$29,982,195 82. The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month were: On account of civil and miscellaneous, \$515,787 85; War, \$7,553,229 27; Navy, \$1,517,720 79; Interior (Indians and Pensions), \$3,054,170; total, \$15,846,921 91. The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

There is no doubt much suffering from want of employment, though the distress in consequence is greatly exaggerated, as in point: Representative Ewing, in his recent speech in Congress favoring the repeal of the Resumption act, made the assertion that the president of the Dayton and Southeastern Railroad had told him that hundreds of men had been offering to work on the road for bread and meat. Col. D. E. Mead, president of the road mentioned, authorizes the statement that men have never yet offered to work for bread and meat, and that the company has, in fact, much trouble in employing laborers at good wages. It may further be said that the contractors of the Springfield Jackson and Pomeroy Narrow Gauge Road are also needing a large number of men to work on their road, and offer good wages to all who will apply for steady employment.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1877. One of the last bills passed on Saturday was one providing for the relief of the Illinois sufferers. The Government is to pay \$100 to the surviving officers, \$50 to surviving seamen and a full year's pay to the heirs of the last. Congress—especially the Senate—has been behaving itself in a most unseemly manner of late. How its members have lagged and seceded, defamed and upbraided each other. Edmund's bitter censures have been poured out and Conkling's most cruel and cutting denunciations been let loose. The greatest and strongest of our Statesmen have actually given way to hot tempers and demagogic ranting. Well, the extra session is over and the regular session is under way. The much talked of adjournment proved to be a snare besides talk, and everybody is thankful that the tedious fortnight usually occupied in organizing Congress has not to be gone through with. Butler and Kellogg, happy and triumphant are seated on their little thrones, and none can say them any with any effect. That they have appreciative friends is evidenced by the rare floral offerings that daily ornament their desks.

A short description of those two men who are just now so prominently before the public will not be amiss here. They are both lawyers and both southerners. Butler came into the blood of the Martens and the Perrys. He has but one leg, having lost the other in the battle at Brandy Station. He was a distinguished General in the Confederate service during the late war and is now but 40 years old, but his hair is brown and his face is already streaked with gray. He is full six feet high with good proportions, fine features, and clear blue eyes. It is said he is engaged in preparing a vindication of his own character by which he will prove that he is not guilty, as he is charged with participation in the Hamburg massacre, and this explanation will be followed by an investigation of the whole matter.

Kellogg, now Senator from Louisiana, the second time, has been a resident of that State only since the war, having been appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans in 1862. Lincoln signed his appointment to that office on the afternoon of his assassination. When he came here only a decade ago, he was black-haired and heavily bearded; he comes back with smoothly shaven face and silver hair. Verily, "wisdom is the head that wears a crown," "wisdom perplexed with the various perplexing cases and responsibilities of official life fast grows gray"—witness the thick sprinkling of white heads in our halls of Congress.

Here is what a correspondent prettily writes of Mrs. Ames: "Gen. Butler (R. F.) in his four story granite house facing the Capitol grounds, has with him his daughter Blanche, the wife of Ex-Governor Ames, of Mississippi. Every body likes Mrs. Ames—a talented woman, a gentle daughter, a model wife and mother. Four or five tiny boys, one just toddling, with uncertain steps, brighten the ground, stony dwelling, and press their waddling hands on the window panes, waiting for waddling grandpa to dinner and a romp."

New Advertisements.

To Whom It May Concern.

All persons are hereby forthwith notified with the Firm, Farming Implement and Household Furniture, now in the possession of WILLIAM B. LINNARD, of Franklin Township, Carbon County, Pa., as it is my property, and I intend to aim during my pleasure.

LINCOLN HILDEBRAND, East March Creek, Dec. 8, 1877-78

CHARTER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application for a proposed Corporation, to be styled "THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION," to be located at Leighton, Pa., will be made to His Honor S. S. BREWER, President Judge, on the first day of the next January Term of Court, in Carbon County. The character and object of said Corporation is for the promotion and advancement of Religion and the spread of Scriptural Holiness.

W. M. RAPPAPORT, Attorney for Applicants, Leighton, Dec. 8, 1877-78

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned, Executor of the late Estate of ADAM BUCKMAN, late of the Borough of LEIGHTON, Carbon County, Pa., dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, December 29, 1877, commencing at ONE o'clock P. M., all that certain LOT or

PIECE OF GROUND,

located on the North East Corner of LEIGHTON Street and CARBON Alley, in the Borough of Leighton, Carbon County aforesaid, upon which there is erected one

2-story Frame Dwelling House

about 20 by 26 feet with an Out-Kitchen, Frame Barn and other Outbuildings. A well of Water in the Yard. The above Property will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, the following articles of Personal Property, to wit:

One Large Omnibus,

one PORTLAND SLEIGH, two Truck Sleds, a lot of Sleigh Building Material, Wagon Bodies, lot of

COACHMAKERS' TOOLS,

three Stoves, two Closets, one Bedstead, one Horse and one Lap Blanket, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms and Conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

THOMAS KEMMERER, Agent for MARY L. BUCKMAN, Executor. Leighton, Dec. 8, 1877-78

KEEP WARM

And to do so for Little Money, go to

DANIEL GRAVER'S

CHEAP CASH

Dry Goods & Grocery Store,

Where you will find one of the largest, cheapest and best selected stocks of goods to be found in the Borough of Leighton. I am now prepared to offer the following extraordinary

Inducements to Cash Buyers:

Prints, at from 5 cents per yard upwards

Dress Goods, at from 8 cents per yard upwards

Shirts, at from 6 cents per yard upwards

Shoes, at from 7 cents per pair upwards

Blankets, at from 10 cents per pair upwards

Heavy striped shirting, at from 7 cents per yd. upwards

Boys' Suits, at from 1 1/2; also per yd. upwards

all other goods at equally low prices. I want all the special attention of Ladies to my immense stock of

Black Alpaca's & Cashmeres,

which I am selling at from 15c a yd. up.

Blankets a Specialty at \$1.50

per pair up to \$5.00 for the Best.

—ALSO, constantly on hand a full line of Choice

Groceries, Provisions,

Queensware, &c.,

at very LOWEST PRICES for CASH ONLY.

Thankful for past favors, he most respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

DANIEL GRAVER, Agt.

Next to First National Bank, BANK STREET, LEIGHTON, PA.

Oct. 2, 1877.

Wonderful, but True!

A. J. DURLING,

PROPRIETOR OF THE PEOPLE'S

Drug and Family Medicine

STORE, makes the following

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the general depression in business, the great reduction of wages for labor, &c., I deem it my duty at this time to give the people of Leighton and vicinity the benefit of the following

WARRANTED MEDICINES—All 1/2 Preparations

to contain the purest and best ingredients. Dr. King's Pain-Expeller, Mi-hier's Herb, German Bitters and all others formerly \$1.00, now 50c.

COLD, COUGH and LUNG REMEDIES,

as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, HALL'S AND ALLEN'S BALM, ALEX. LEITCH'S PEPPERMINT, BARK CURE, COLIC LIVER OIL, Cod Liver Oil and Lime and others formerly \$1.00, now 50c.

HAIR PREPARATIONS—Hall's Hair Restorer,

Worms, Lice, Itch, &c. Formerly \$1.00, now 50c. All the preparations of above character now 40c.

LINIMENT—Lentz's, Low's, Magnesia,

Dunell's Electric, Sassafras Oil, BROWN'S Relief, Mace Oil, Gargaline Oil, Wildfire Liniment, and all others formerly 50c, now 40c.

Castor Oil, Balsam de Melita, Essence of Peppermint,

Essence of Lemon, Golden Tincture, Fargenic, and Glycerine formerly 50c, now 40c.

Everything Down! Down! Down!

Candle Molds, for Making Soap, from 9 cents to 10 cents per pound.

Castor Oil, strictly pure, 10c. per quart, by the gallon less.

LOOK AGAIN—WALL PAPER, Gold Gilt Paper,

6c. Glazed Papers formerly 10c, now 5c. White Blanks and Tints formerly 10c, now 5c. DURLING'S celebrated Conditioner 10c, now 7c, to 5c.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes compounded at twenty reduced rates. Go or send to 121 ELIZA S.

Having had an experience of about Twenty Years in the Drug Business more than Ten of which have been in Leighton, I will in the future be the most Generous to all the very Best and Purest Drugs, Medicines, &c., to be found in the American Market. 121 E. W. FULL GAZER. Dec 11-1877

JUST OPENED, A Large Assortment of FANCY GOODS

For the HOLIDAY Trade, at very attractive prices. Silk Handkerchiefs A Specialty. Respectfully,

J. T. NUSBAUM & Son, Leighton, Pa.

October 6, 1877-78

FALL STYLES.

Dress Suits, Business Suits, Youths' Suits, Boys' Suits.

Made up from the Best Material, in the Latest Styles, and Perfect Fit Guaranteed, at LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. ALSO, TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER IN THE PRICES OF Goods. Call and examine Goods and Prices before making your purchases elsewhere.

T. D. CLAUSS, Merchant Tailor, 2nd door above the Public Square, BANK STREET, Leighton.

WAR ON HIGH PRICES! TILGHMAN ARNER,

Successor to D. Beck & Co., At the "Mammoth Store,"

Opposite the L. & S Depot, BANK Street, Respectfully announces to his customers and friends that he is daily receiving additions to his stock of

LADIES' DRESS and DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., &c.

Also, just received a car load of LIVERPOOL SALT, SALT FISH a Specialty.

If you really desire to know how large an amount of Goods you can get for a small sum of Ready Money, you should not fail to give me a call before making your purchases elsewhere.

Don't forget the Mammoth Store, opp. L. & S. Depot, May 6, 1878-79. LEIGHTON, PENN'A.

Weissport Planing Mill & Lumber Co.,

Respectfully announce to Carpenters, Builders, Contractors and others, that having completed their NEW MILLS, they are now prepared to supply them, at VERY LOWEST PRICES, with every description of

DRESSED LUMBER,

Such as Siding, Floor Boards, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Shutters, Moldings, Brackets, Cabinet Ware, &c., &c., &c. On the shortest Notice. Our Machinery is all New and of the Most Approved Kind, so that we have no hesitation in Guaranteeing Perfect Satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders. If you have not time to call and select what you want, send your orders and they will be filled promptly, and at as low prices as though you were present.

Give us a Trial, and you will be convinced of what we say. SOLOMON YEAKEL, D. B. ALBRIGHT, WM. BERRY, JOHN BERRY.

Office and Mill, nearly opposite the Fort Allen House, WEISSPORT, Carbon County, Penna. June 10, 1876-77

Cut this Out Cold Drafts

Around windows and doors in winter especially EXCLUDED, saving half your fuel, also DUST in summer, saving furniture, carpets and curtains. HAWKING sashes stopped windows raised and lowered as usual, by BROWN'S Patent WEATHER STRIPS, and BROWN'S Patent WEATHER STRIPS. Stood the test for 10 YEARS of Public Buildings, Dwellings, Drawing-Rooms and Sleeping Cars, in the United States and Europe. Windows and Doors Measured FREE OF CHARGE. Send your address, and let us do one or two on trial.

FOR SALE BY J. L. GABEL, BANK ST., LEIGHTON, Dec 8th 812 BROADWAY NY

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Strawn, Deceased. Letters Testamentary on the Estate of William Strawn, late of the Borough of Leighton, Carbon County, Penna., dec'd, have been granted to Frank K. Haring, of Cooperburg, Lehigh Co., Pa., to whom all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. FRANK K. HARING, Cooperburg, Lehigh County, Pa. November 24, 1877-78

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph B. Seidel, of Towamansing Township, Carbon County, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment, dated October 16, 1877, has assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Joseph B. Seidel, to Henry Beyer, of the Borough of Weissport, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Joseph B. Seidel. All persons indebted to the said Joseph B. Seidel will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands will present the same, duly certified, without delay. HENRY BEYER, Assignee of Joseph B. Seidel, Weissport, Nov. 3-78

Wanted

to cure a case of Catarrh in one week. For further particulars, acquire of U. T. BROWN, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1077-78

NEW MEAT MARKET IN LEIGHTON.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has OPENED A

Fresh Meat Market,

at WEIDENHEIMER'S OLD STAND, on the Corner of BANKWAY and BANK Street, and that he is prepared to furnish them with Prime FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, SAUSAGE, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, &c., at the very Lowest Prices for

CASH ONLY!

The Market will be open all day. Give me a trial and be convinced that you can save money. Respectfully, C. W. LAURY. October 6, 1877.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Catharine Seinger, late of L. Towamansing Twp., Carbon Co., Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement, on

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF JOS. B. SEIDEL, of Towamansing Township, for the benefit of creditors.

To the Creditors of said Assignor: Notice is hereby given, that said Assignor has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, allowing property to be set apart for himself and family out of the assigned estate, to the value of \$500, and that the Court has appointed the second Monday in January, A. D. 1878, for the creditors of said Assignor to show cause why the said application should not be granted. ALLEN CRAIG, Attorney for Jos. B. Seidel, dec'd 78

Piano and Organ Taught.

Mrs. LYDIA F. FINCHER, of East March Creek, will give LESSONS to PUPILS in the PIANO or ORGAN, at their Residences in LEIGHTON or WEISSPORT, Two Days in each Week. For further particulars, acquire of Miss O'Brien. Sept. 26